

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

PUBLISHED IN THE  
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 16th to the 24th of August, 1868.

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THE *Benares Gazette* of the 6th of July regrets that "our native chiefs of Hindostan have not so much as a small force left them sufficient to keep up the management of their own countries; so that if two or three hundred people assemble and create a disturbance, there is nothing left for the chiefs but to seek the aid of the British Government, by which means only these disturbances are quelled; while those border chiefs who are independent and keep up troops, when they hear of such things, they will think that the country of a chief where this occurs must be very badly managed,—the real truth being that all the troops in the Native States have been disbanded by order of the British Government, which has considerably weakened the power and lowered the dignity of the chiefs. To our thinking, this cannot be very beneficial, and we think that native chiefs ought to have a sufficient number of troops to show their power, when necessary, in their own territories. Moreover, should occasion require their services, they might be able to bear the brunt of fighting elsewhere. We are in no way alarmed at the increase of such troops; on the contrary, we feel sure that it would be beneficial to increase them. We ought not to forget that, when the Mutiny occurred, all those chiefs who had troops to send came forward with assistance; while those who had no troops, and who were loyal, added to the trouble around, by seeking protection from the English. For instance, the Maharajah Scindiah and other chiefs sought shelter in the Fort at Agra; and



although their arrival did not involve much extra expense, still their seeking protection at that time created some anxiety ; while those chiefs who possessed disciplined troops remained unmolested and assisted the British. The Maharajah of Putteeala's force was at Delhi and Oudh, and did good service. The Maharajah of Nepaul's assistance was such as we should never cease to forget ; and we are certain that those who are well acquainted with the nature of the disturbance must consider it good policy to allow Hindostanee States to keep up a larger number of troops. We do not mean by this that we should be quiet when they create a disturbance in their own territories ; but we mean that there is room for hope that, even if such assistance is not granted in the time of need, the said troops would not do any harm in troublous times. We close our argument by saying that the peace we obtain by reducing these troops in Native States will be more than counterbalanced by the trouble and annoyance we shall feel in consequence of having deprived the chiefs of their power." The article is suggested by the news of the Meena tribes having molested the country of the Chief of Gwalior.

The *Dubdubba Sekundree* of the 11th of July, the *Rohilkund Ukhbar* of the 18th, the *Dubdubba Sekundree* of the 18th, the *Bhiddia Bilass* of the same date, and the *Gwalior Gazette* of the 19th, do not require particular notice. The latter paper contains only military and civil orders issued by Maharajah Scindiah.

The *Sholatoor* of the 21st of July, after extracts from other papers, English and Native, publishes Goorgaon news, as follows :—" It is said that some misconduct of the Goorgaon police has called forth an enquiry which the Government of the Punjab has ordered. The Magistrate of Goorgaon complains that the police molest innocent persons, whilst those who should be brought to justice are allowed to escape. It is further said that in this the police are assisted or protected by their head officer."

Under the heading "The False Imam Mendi," the following appears :—" An agent from Peshawur mentions that for some days prior to the 3rd of July, on which day his letter is written,



a person, a Khorassanee, has been going about styling himself the 'Imam Mendi.' It is his custom to ride about and around the city with a naked sword in his hand, repeating the while all kinds of religious sayings. He was ordered to be seized, but before this could be effected the false saint *sahib* vanished. The people who lodged and sheltered him, however, have been apprehended." The writer adds that "this was either a madman or a tool in the hands of a rebel to lead fools astray, and that when he is captured the real state of affairs will be known."

The *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 21st of August treats of the State of Putteeala. "It is said that from the day that a treaty was signed between the Government and the Rajah of Putteeala, it has been acted up to; and, more than this, the condition of the treaty has been most flourishing on both sides. After the death of the Maharajah, the Government, having the interests of the State in view, directed that the affairs of the State should not be made over to the young chief, but that they should be carried on through the aid of good Councillors. Up to this, three clever and real-working men—viz., Sirdar-Jugdeen Singh, Kulifa Mahomed Hussun, and Sirdar Fattah Singh—composed the Council, until some falsehoods were conveyed in letters against the Council; and in June of the present year the Commissioner of that part of the country proceeded there from Umballa on a tour, and saw with his own eyes that the Maharajah and his Councillors were perfectly fit for the work they had undertaken. The Commissioner looked well into the rulings and arrangements, and found each member contented and all united, at which he expressed his satisfaction and took leave, after going through the customary ceremonies, &c. When he was leaving, two new arrangements were made. First, the Maharajah attends in person at the meeting of the Council and remains up to 12 o'clock, looking into the affairs of State, and passing his own orders on the civil administration of the country, giving his own opinions thereon, &c., &c. The time was not quite completed for unlimited power to be made over to the Maharajah, but, finding him so well acquainted with the work, it was at once made over to him.



Secondly, the Hakeem Mahomed Abdul Nubbee Khan, Meer Moonshee, whose good works are so well known from the time of the late Maharajah, both to the Putteeala State and to Government, being regarded as a most trustworthy person, was sent to England in 1854 as Agent, whence he returned after fifteen months' absence. From 1856 he remained as Vakeel to the State on the part of the Punjab Government, and soon earned a good name for himself with that Government, &c., &c." The remainder is all in praise of this gentleman, and concludes with the announcement that he has been appointed a Member of Council, &c., &c.

After extracts from other papers, a disturbance at Saroe, in the south of Rajpootana, is noticed. The writer says,—“This much is known,—viz., that the Thakoor of Batoona, who is dissatisfied with either the Rajah Sahib (of Saroe) or with one of his *sirdars*, has collected troops and burnt down a very large village, and has also attacked other villages. It is further said that he will move towards Saroe. A Hindostanee force from Dhasa and Erinpoora has been called for. In the Marwar country there are many disaffected Thakoors, who are quite ready to join in the disturbance, and Government ought to do as it ever does, and interest itself to quell this disturbance.”

The *Nujm-ool-Ukhbar* of the 22nd of July, the *Malwa Ukhbar* of the same date, and the *Ukhbar Alum* of the 23rd, do not contain anything of interest.

The *Mujm-ool-Bharain* of the 23rd of July, after extracts from other papers, mentions a report circulated at Simla, or coming from Simla, to the effect that Sir J. Lawrence, having expressed a wish to resign and proceed to England, the Secretary of State replied that it was necessary for His Excellency to remain until the beginning of winter, and that his presence in Calcutta to open the Legislative Council was also necessary.

The *Moofeed-ool-Anam* of the 23rd of July, after extracts from English papers, states that “when the Queen heard of the death of Theodore, she grieved very much, and, commanding the order for his son to be sent to Bombay



ordered that he should be sent to England, and placed under her protection."

The *Shom Prokash* (Bengali newspaper) is quoted :—" The Editor says that "in reply to the resolution of the Governor-General concerning the conferring of high appointments on natives of India, Sir S. Northcote has written that perhaps the Viceroy has become confused and disgusted at the idea of Europeans, as contending parties in a law-suit, having to stand before natives, which would be somewhat perplexing. Enough. Although Hindostan is subject to England, still let those who live in Hindostan, whether European or Native, abide by the laws of the country, and be subject to them; those who do not approve of this can leave the country."

The *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 24th of July does not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 24th of July publishes a notice to the effect that the Scientific Society of Allygurh are now making a collection of all the works published in Hindostan in the Urdu language for their library, and intimates that eventually a catalogue of them will be published. Aid in the shape of contributions of books is solicited, and such as cannot be forwarded gratuitously will, it is said, be paid for, when full particulars and a memorandum of their cost are forwarded to Syud Ahmed, Life Honorary Secretary of the Society.

A recent article in the *Calcutta Review* is referred to, in which the writer cautions the public against confounding the material prosperity of a country with the happiness of a population. The writer instances the construction of roads, railways, canals, telegraphs, postal arrangements, &c.,—the suppression of crime, security of life and property, education, &c.,—as proofs of prosperity; but at the same time declares that all classes are not satisfied with it, and recommends as a remedy to associate natives more largely in the administration, &c.

—The terms of Section 32, Act XXI. and XXII, Vic. Cap. 106, concerning the appointment of natives of Hindostan to the Indian Civil Service, are re-published in this paper.



The *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 24th of July does not call for particular attention.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 25th of July notices the recurrence of disturbances in Bhootan, and adds that, "in consequence of the levying of some new tax, the cultivators decline to pay, and many people have left their homes for the hills, where they may live in peace."

A few words in praise of the Rajah of Mundee are given. "This Rajah is said to have taken great trouble to acquire knowledge, and has solicited the Government for permission to pass an examination; which has been granted, and the examination will take place whenever opportunity offers."

Under the heading "Akhoond Swat," the following appears:—"News from the borders is that Feroze Shah, who has formed friendship and union with the people of these parts, has caused the Akhoond Swat much grief. They say that this weak man has, as much as was in his power, made known to the people that Feroze Shah, whom they all pity and sympathize with, is no more than an exiled prince; therefore it is not right to look upon him as a king, or one from whose rank and standing the Mahomedans can have any hopes."

Under the heading "Nepaul," a report is noticed to the effect that the pensions hitherto granted to the Ranees (widows?) of Nana Rao and Bajee Rao, by the Nepaul Durbar, have been discontinued, in consequence of it having been discovered that these Ranees were in secret communication with the rebels.

The appearance of some person, a Swiss, possessing a perfect knowledge of Arabic, &c., &c., is noticed as travelling about the country. The writer adds,—"It is certain that the police will look after him, more particularly now when the spies of Feroze Shah are wandering about in every city of Hindostan, and talking of Russian affairs. All suspicious characters ought to be well watched; but this Swiss does not appear to be a dangerous person."

Under the heading "Jounpore," the following appears:—"It is said that an occurrence took place a few days ago which proves the bad management of this State. Seven or eight



*kazees* were returning from Court, after having been examined in some case, when a dispute took place between them and the opposite party. Swords were drawn and used, some of the spectators joined, and for about an hour there was a general row, during which three persons were killed and as many wounded. A large number of people looked on, and some troops who were standing by fully armed made no attempt to restrain the combatants, but, on the contrary, shouted out praise when they observed any individual act of bravery." The writer thinks that the Maharajah ought to be compelled to keep the Marwar country quiet.

The *Julwatoor* of the 25th of July, and the *Meerut Gazette* of the same date, do not contain anything that requires particular notice.

The *Kalied Ummed* of the 25th of July publishes the letter of a correspondent at Peshawur. The writer declares that he saw letters on the 15th of July from Bokhara, the contents of which were to the effect that the King of Bokhara had been victorious. "The son of the king and the Russians met on the field of battle, and at length twelve thousand Mahomedans fell martyrs to their creed. But the Russians were defeated, and fled some eighteen miles from the field of battle. Samarkund was taken by the son of the king, and in this fight five thousand muskets and twelve thousand (hundred?) carts of treasure, with seven guns, were captured, and fell into the hands of the king. A number of Russians were also shut up in the fort of Juthruck? where they were surrounded. These Russians offer two *lakhs* of *tilla-soork* for their freedom, but up to this the king's son has not consented. A great victory has been gained by the Islam camp." A second letter mentions that "the camps of Shere Ali and Mahomed Azim Khan were near each other, and quite ready for a fight."

The *Koh-i-Noor* of the 25th of July notices that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has sent some jewellery, in the shape of head and neck ornaments of pearls, to the Maharajah of Putteeala, through the Agent Sahib, as gifts of friendship.



The *Sadik-ool-Ukhbar* of the 25th of July, after extracts from other papers, mentions a rumour to the effect that nine Russians, in Affghan dress, went to Feroze Shah, and, after remaining with him three days, secretly left. The writer adds,—“God knows which way they have gone. Feroze Shah is a pensioner of the Russians, and after they arrive at Cabul his wish and intentions will be made known.”

The *Unjamun Hind* of the 25th July, the *Nasseem Jounpore* of the 28th, and the *Sholatoor* of the 28th, do not require particular notice.

The *Ukmil-ool-Ukhbar* of the 29th of July, after extracts from other papers, mentions a general rumour to the effect that the Agent of the Lieutenant-Governor has requested that the *fouzdaaree* of the Mahlia Kotla State be attached. It is further noticed that the Siamese Government have made a request for some guns, and that the Government has referred the matter to the Secretary of State for India.

The *Murdhur Mint* (Nagree paper) of the 20th of July, the *Dubāubba Sekundree* of the 25th, and the *Nujm-ool-Ukhbar* of the 29th, do not call for special notice.

The *Julwatoor* of the 1st of August mentions that “a banker of Cawnpore has asked permission of the Judge of that station to bring into use the old pice (copper coin) of Cawnpore and Oudh. The Judge has allowed the measure, subject to a tax, and pice to the amount of many thousands of rupees, in very ancient coins, have been made. In Lucknow, the price of pice has fallen. Seeing this, the ambition of the Lucknow bankers has increased. Many of them propose obtaining the sanction, but it is not known by what rule the Judge of Cawnpore has given permission to make new coin, or by what law it is allowed; if it is done for the sake of exacting fees, there will be still loss to the Government Mint. But the wonder is that the Editor of the *Sholatoor* should not have heard of a thing said to be so public. That paper of the 14th of July came to this Press, but there is no mention made of this in it, and consequently some persons doubt the truth of it. The Editor should enquire into this, and write on the subject.”

“It is said that a respectable agent on the part of Russia went to Shere Ali Khan, and is making terms. Just now, at



an interview, the Ameer Shere Ali has given his answer to the effect that he has great regard for the King of Faris (Persia), and that the foundation of the treaty between them is very strong, by means of which the forces of the King of Persia will remain at Herat, but will not interfere with the affairs of the country. 'If the Russian Government is disposed to deal in the same manner, I have no wish to delay the signing of the treaty.' "

The *Benares Gazette* of the 13th of June does not require notice.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1868.	1868.
1	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	July 6th	July 25th
2	<i>Dubdubba Sekundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 11th	" 28th
3	<i>Rohilkund Ukhbar,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	" 18th	" 31st
4	<i>Dubdubba Sekundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 18th	" 28th
5	<i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...	Jummoo, ...	" 18th	" 31st
6	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 19th	" 30th
7	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 21st	" 24th
8	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 21st	" 25th
9	<i>Nujm-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 22nd	" 25th
10	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 22nd	" 25th
11	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 23rd	" 29th
12	<i>Mujm-ool-Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
13	<i>Moofeed-ool-Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 23rd	" 27th
14	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 24th	" 27th
15	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	" 24th	" 25th
16	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...	Sealkote, ...	" 24th	" 29th
17	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 25th	" 25th
18	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 25th	" 27th
19	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 25th	" 29th
20	<i>Kaleid Ummed,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 25th	" 28th
21	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 25th	" 28th
22	<i>Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Bhawulpore, ...	" 25th	" 29th
23	<i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 25th	" 29th
24	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 28th	" 31st
25	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 28th	" 31st
26	<i>Ukmil-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	" 29th	" 31st
27	<i>Murdhur Mint,</i> ...	Joudpore, ...	" 20th	" 28th
28	<i>Dubdubba Sekundree,</i> ...	Rampore, ...	" 25th	August 1st
29	<i>Nujm-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 29th	" 2nd
30	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	August 1st	" 2nd
31	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	(Old paper of June.)	
32	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	Of 13th and 25th July.	
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(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

DELHI :

The 24th August, 1868. }

Upper India.



1883

The Government of India has received from the Government of the United Kingdom a copy of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry into the Administration of the Indian Civil Service, dated 1882. The Report contains a detailed account of the working of the Indian Civil Service, and of the various reforms which have been introduced since the establishment of the service in 1857. The Committee of Enquiry was appointed by the Government of the United Kingdom in 1879, and its Report is the result of a long and careful investigation into the subject.

The Report is divided into two parts. The first part contains a general account of the Indian Civil Service, and the second part contains a detailed account of the various reforms which have been introduced since the establishment of the service in 1857.

The Report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Indian Civil Service, and it is hoped that it will be of great service to the Government of India in its efforts to improve the administration of the service.

The Report is published by the Government of the United Kingdom, and is available for sale at the Government Printing Office, London.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, London.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Calcutta.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Bombay.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Madras.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Rangoon.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Singapore.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Hong Kong.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Shanghai.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Peking.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Tientsin.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Hankow.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Canton.

The Report is also available for sale at the India Office Library and Records, Amoy.